

NOT PROUDER, BUT RICHER

Mark Twain's Condition After Writing Plays with Greater or Less Success.

"Tom Sawyer" Was a Failure, but Col. Mulberry Sellers, with Raymond's Art, Became Very Profitable—Robinson's Shows—Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

New York, June 13.—"And what about your dramatic works?"

The question was put to Mark Twain, who has been in town this week preparatory to a journey in Europe, and he had been chatting about his writings. "Well," he answered, in his familiar, thoughtful drawl, "my plays haven't made me prouder, but they have made me richer." Within ten days his "Tom Sawyer" had been offered to a lenient Bowery audience in the form of a farce and had been rejected with scorn and contumely. The antics of Tom had not proved comical, as acted out by a clumsy young comedian, and the stage version of the popular juvenile story had been grotesquely worthless. Twain's own hand had not written the play, but he had authorized it, and without his permission his copyrighted book could not have been appropriated to this purpose. As the venture lasted only a week, and was a loser of money, Twain was no richer through it, but he had drawn over \$80,000 as his share in the late John T. Raymond's popular impersonation of Colonel Sellers, and he had more lately received something handsome out of the earnings of "The Prince and the Pauper," and so he was right in balancing his pecuniary gains against his artistic losses on the stage.

Twain can't write a good play. He says so himself, and the public has no reason to disagree with him. Soon after the great success of the book in which the character of Colonel Sellers was a principal factor, the author made a play out of the material. At about the same time a Californian dramatized the story, and had it performed a few times. Twain stopped him by legal processes. Then the humorist, who is very practical in business, looked about for an actor fit to realize Sellers, and found him in John T. Raymond, a comedian who had been of no great account before that. But Raymond had good commercial sense, and his first stipulation was that he should be a controlling partner in the enterprise. Secondly, he condemned Twain's play upon a first rehearsal, and insisted that it should be altered radically. Even when thus improved, it was ruthlessly quipped upon its original performance in this city, and nothing but the success of Raymond as the visionary hero saved it from going out of sight immediately. Twain's next dramatic composition was a comedy, or farce, entitled "The Prince and the Pauper," in which he sought to create a second Colonel Sellers, whose idiosyncrasies ran in the line of wild invention. The piece was tried at a special matinee in this city, and it was such a failure that no second reproduction has ever yet been given. Twain's next undertaking in stage "literature" was to dramatize his book, "The Prince and the Pauper," but he gave it up, as he says, after he had written no less than four plays. Then he intrusted the play to E. H. Jones, and soon afterwards to Abby Sage Richardson. The woman's version was condensed and reconstructed by David Belasco, prior to its use on the stage, and it was a success, considerable, though not enormous. By rejecting the House drama Twain brought upon himself a lawsuit, the upshot of which was a compromise under which royalties were paid to both House and Mrs. Richardson. These experiences of the talented and wealthy Mark Twain are remarkable in themselves, it is true, and they are given here because they illustrate the difficulty which even a man of literary genius and business shrewdness encounters when he attempts to prepare the theatrical entertainment.

Good actors are apt to be poor makers and choosers of plays. Robert Macmillan, James O'Neill and Richard Mansfield are three men who have convinced the public that they are able players, and they are certainly apt and these three men have just failed utterly in the introduction of new dramas to the New York public. O'Neill took the defeat unflinchingly and made ridiculous accusations that our newspaper critics condemned the piece because its author was a Philadelphia journalist; but the audience agreed with the critics, and O'Neill himself has at length become convinced that his offering was worthless. Mansfield suddenly closed the theatre which he had rented for his venture, and he is disposed to load all the responsibility of failure upon the author. Mansfield is a pertinacious man. He wrote the careful housewife usually brush woefully thorough and wrap them up in paper before putting them into trunks and boxes, and they put in the camphor or tobacco, but they have brushed away the moth eggs, if there were any, and when they close the trunk they shut the mother moth out. The careful housewife attributes her immunity from moth to camphor, and there is where she has made her mistake. The expenditure for camphor for a trunk full of goods is really money thrown away. There is one thing, however, that camphor will prevent, and that is, if the boxes are in a damp place, it will stop the growth of mold, which is vegetable.

9. at a concert to be given in honor of the visit of Emperor William of Germany to England.

By Henry Irving's special desire his son Henry will commence his theatrical career under John Hare, the lessee, manager and leading actor of Garrick's London Theatre. Young Henry Irving will make his debut at that theatre during the coming season as Lord Beauchamp in the "School for Scandal."

The United States is to be treated to a genuine novelty. The Russian composer Schalkowsky has made arrangements to bring a full Russian choir to this country next season. He will probably give his first concert in New York, and should the venture meet with financial success he will take the choir on a prolonged tour, visiting all the principal cities of the Union.

The theatrical world in London has received condescension from a most unexpected quarter. The Bishop of Durham has written a letter for publication, in which he says that the "universal instinct of the dramatic representations appears to show that the theater answers to the natural and right desire." The Bishop also says that "the only rule I can offer to follow is whether or not a particular amusement helps me in my work. If so, it is, in my opinion, a blessing divinely sent, although a most harmless pastime may become bad for a particular person."

Mr. A. Vianesi, who resigns this month the position of leader of the orchestra of the Paris Opera in order to accept a similar position at New York, said recently to a correspondent who met him in Paris: "I have already been in America, as you know. I had the honor of conducting the opening performance of the Metropolitan Opera-house in New York when Mesdames Nilsson, Sembrich and other stars sang. I am on the point of resigning, and I have gained for me the decoration of the Legion of Honor and a place in the history of the twenty-six orchestra leaders who have held the post since 1868. When the Paris Opera was founded, The thought of revisiting the United States is very pleasant to me, for I cherish only the most agreeable recollections of my sojourn there. Musical art has reached a high degree of perfection in the United States. I know what American singers I could do for them before me almost every night, and have had for years, on the stage of the Paris Opera, I do not hesitate to predict that the opera-going public of New York will enjoy some fine treats next season, especially as those admirable artists, the brothers De Reszke, are to be members of the company."

PERFUMERY FROM COAL TAR.

Labels as Misleading as the Superstition Regarding Moths, Camphor and Cedar.

A Journal reporter dropped in upon chemist Hurst yesterday morning, when he was greeted with, "Smell of that," the chemist at the time placing an opened bottle of perfume under the reporter's nose. Sniff quick and hard. That's right," said the chemist. "Do you know what that is? Look at the label. It says lilac—and it does lilac. Eli Perkins, so far as having ever been made from the well-known flower of that name."

"But it does smell like lilac," remarked the visitor, who has not yet lost all confidence in the detective ability of his nose. "Very true, and it is an admirable perfume, though wholly artificial. That perfume is made of a mixture of coal tar, a synthetic product of that wonderful stuff, coal tar. Now, here's another; this is labeled 'lily of the valley,' and with that label staring you in the face, and the perfume at your nose, of course, it is lily of the valley. As a matter of fact, the label is the only lily about it. All the rest is a barren idealism, for the perfume is jacinth, another coal tar product. So you see, that lovers of perfumes will depend hereafter upon the coal-drip from the gas-works, rather than upon the fragrant blossoms of southern France."

Here the chemist was interrupted by a demand for half a pound of gum-camphor. The chemist supplied the customer, and then turned himself to the reporter. "There's another popular superstition," he said, "but it isn't worth while to combat it. What? Camphor kills the moth-grub, and it doesn't, neither does naphthalene or coal tar, proper. It is the moth-grub that destroys goods; the flying moth doth not corrupt the goods in the latter part of May, or early in June, the mother moth lays her eggs. Now, these eggs will hatch, and the grub will feed and grow in the presence of large quantities of powdered camphor. Neither coal tar nor naphthalene will prevent their ravages, if they have woolen fiber to feed upon. Camphor is sublime in its power to arrest the growth of the grub, but it does not destroy the eggs and the grub."

"How about cedar chests for clothing?" "People still believe in cedar chests. Careful housewives usually brush woefully thorough and wrap them up in paper before putting them into trunks and boxes, and they put in the camphor or tobacco, but they have brushed away the moth eggs, if there were any, and when they close the trunk they shut the mother moth out. The careful housewife attributes her immunity from moth to camphor, and there is where she has made her mistake. The expenditure for camphor for a trunk full of goods is really money thrown away. There is one thing, however, that camphor will prevent, and that is, if the boxes are in a damp place, it will stop the growth of mold, which is vegetable."

FRATERNITIES AND SOCIETIES.

Odd-Fellows.

The Daughters of Rebekah have secured the use of Fairview Park for a picnic the 23rd inst.

The degree team of Meridian Lodge conferred the initiatory and first degree upon five applicants for Furlan Lodge at Hawthill last Tuesday evening.

Meridian Lodge will confer the initiatory degree upon one applicant next Wednesday evening. It received two applications for membership at its last meeting.

Knights and Ladies of Honor.

Indiana Lodge will hold, next Thursday evening, an important meeting, in which all its members should be interested.

Mrs. Mary B. Pearce was installed as chaplain of Marion Lodge last Wednesday evening. Grand Vice-protector Hanzelt officiated.

Hop Lodge will have work in the degree next Tuesday evening, and give a reception to the resident officers of the Grand and Supreme Lodges.

Marion Lodge will give an entertainment of tableaux, with musical and literary features, at its rooms, 16 and 17 When Block, on the evening of the 24th inst.

Washington Lodge conferred the degree upon two applicants last Monday evening. The lodge will have work in the degree tomorrow evening, and the ladies will give an ice-cream social at its hall on the Monday evening following.

Elizabeth Lodge has taken the first step towards a reception to the Grand Lodge officers and members during the season to be held here next August. It has asked the several lodges in the city to appoint committees to meet a like committee of Elizabeth Lodge at its hall, next Friday evening, in the Boston Block.

Chosen Friends.

True Friend Council is to have an excursion.

Vigo Council initiated nine candidates during the last month.

Eureka Council will initiate two candidates at its next meeting.

Marion Council lost by death the past week one of its oldest members, Mr. A. R. Baker.

Universal Council is taking the lead in membership now, and bids fair to keep it for some time.

Venus Council has appointed a committee to take part in receiving the Louisville friends who are to visit the city soon.

Alpha Council's Hall was filled last evening with visitors from every council in the city. Brightwood and Muncie were also represented.

Knights of Honor.

Victoria Lodge is initiating members every meeting night.

Washington Lodge initiated several candidates last Tuesday evening.

Arrangements for the excursion to Martinsburg on the 30th inst. are well under way.

Grand Reporter I. W. Jacobs, who was badly injured several weeks ago, is at his desk again.

BETTER THAN THEIR DRUGS

A Popular Doctor with a Good Story and Cheer Makes Medicine Palatable.

Some of the Physicians Who Have Attained Influence and Distinction in Their General or Special Practice in This State.

The meeting of the Indiana State Medical Society, last week, brought together from about sixty of the ninety-two counties of the State a class of men whose influence is felt in the communities in which they reside to a more marked degree than that of the representatives of any other of the so-called learned professions. The doctor, as a body-curer, gets nearer to humanity than the soul-curer, and is in sympathy and touch with all classes and conditions of men. He is especially strong as a political force, and it makes a very material difference to the candidate, no matter what his popularity, whether the doctor is for or against him. Doctors, as a rule, are not as good speakers in a formal way as lawyers, but as readers of the popular mind, and as information on all current topics, having a knowledge of individuals and of motives, they lead all the professions. The country doctor, with his stock of bright stories, is a welcome visitor everywhere, and the charm of his presence, as he appears in the sick-room, fresh from contact with outside humanity, has more potency for good than the potions and powders he leaves for the patient.

The late Dr. Frisby S. Newcomer is missed from the meetings of the State Society. When he appeared he was usually surrounded by the country doctors who were anxious to get the brightest and freshest emanation of the story-builders. The writer remembers visiting him once with a friend who was in a bad state of melancholy. From Newcomer's friend was tainted with melancholy, and was entertaining a most horrible attack of blues. "Were you at the minstrel last night?" asked the doctor. "No," answered the friend. "I did not go anywhere; that he felt too bad. Then the doctor told all the jokes he could find, and gave some of the lines of two or three songs, whistled a lot of the catchy music, and sent the would-be patient away beaming without having asked a question or written any prescription.

Medical feuds have long been looked upon as almost equaling in ferocity a Kentucky feud, but the violent antagonisms which arise between doctors who are rivals for the practice of a certain district or neighborhood are often quite as malignant in character. To the twenty counties of Indiana without medical societies is largely due to these antagonisms. They prevail, also, but as the population is denser, they attract less attention from the community at large. The young practitioner who attends the meetings of the Indiana State Medical Society sees a dangerous tendency to longevity in the profession and that the white-headed men of seventy and over are of active habit and ready to fight with all the vigor and energy of the profession as the younger brethren. One of the keenest men of the society is Dr. James F. Hibberd, of Richmond, who is about sixty years old, has been a member since early in the fifties, and was president in 1862. He is famous for his contentious spirit, and in his early life he was a member of the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati. Some years ago he called attention to the fact that the State Society should make a record of its members as they passed away. He immediately found himself in possession of a job, for he was made the committee on longevity, and has attended to the in memoriam duties of the place with great fidelity ever since. He has been Mayor of Richmond and still has a great interest in the politics of that city.

The oldest active member of the society, though he does not look it, is Dr. Rees Trowbridge, now in his eighty-seventh year, is the best preserved man of his age in the State. He is a native of Maine, and has been in half a dozen lines more than most talkers could dribble in twenty minutes. He was in early life a member of the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati, and has been a professor of the Medical College of Ohio at Cincinnati. Some years ago he called attention to the fact that the State Society should make a record of its members as they passed away. He immediately found himself in possession of a job, for he was made the committee on longevity, and has attended to the in memoriam duties of the place with great fidelity ever since. He has been Mayor of Richmond and still has a great interest in the politics of that city.

Dr. J. L. Thompson, of this city, the well-known oculist, is one of the noted men of the society. He is a native of Ohio, and among the elderly practitioners though he has been eminent in the profession for thirty years. Like most specialists he began with a general practice and grew out of it into the branch for which he had special aptitude. The doctor is a humorist with a keen dry turn of mind, and his intimate knowledge of ancient Roman and Grecian history and mythology and on a number of occasions, when called upon for toast responses, has made very droll work by giving mythological coloring to current events. The diseases and surgery of the eye appear to require the most elaborate polysyllabic Latin and Greek nomenclature, and on more than one occasion the doctor is suspected of having used his technical knowledge in this direction in papers and lectures with a whimsical intent to obfuscate the members of the society. He was an army surgeon during the war, and has a collection of inimitable stories of personal experience which he may be prevailed upon to dispense upon favorable occasions.

The most of all the others who attracted most attention at the State society meeting was the venerable Dr. William Lomax, of Marion. His generous gift to the Medical College of Indiana, and his practical benevolence that will greatly further the cause of medical education in this State. The doctor was president of the State Society in the early fifties, and is the father of its present plan of organization. He has practiced medicine for fifty-four years, and to attend college and receive lectures on anatomy and physiology from Marion to New York city. He has a genius for statistics of a practical kind, and has left a record that one of these days may be used with advantage in furnishing facts in the now much discussed subject of heredity. This record kept by the doctor is one of the best of its kind, and is a service which he rendered professional service. Each case is set down with all attending circumstances, and with most of the minutiae of the case. During the half century this birth record, of course, has taken up succeeding generations and the babies of his earlier record have come to be grandsons and granddaughters. He has kept track of the after history of these infants, thus perfecting a record which cannot be of great value from a statistical point of view.

Fad of Equestrianism.

E. L. Howard, No. 29 Talbot Block, is about to organize a stock company, and start a riding-school in this city. It is the intention, if sufficient encouragement is given, to get a good location in a residence neighborhood, erect a building suitable for the purpose, and make the school a permanent institution. Horseback-riding is getting to be quite a fad elsewhere, and there is a marked tendency toward equestrianism in this city. The riding fever is raging violently at Pittsburgh, and a school, started there two months ago, has over four hundred members.

Good Field for Home Missionaries.

Last week an Italian boy, thirteen years old, was arrested in Newark, N. J., a city with a hundred churches, for passing counterfeit money. He was taken to the court a lawyer objected to his evidence on the ground that he did not know the nature of an oath. The boy declared that he had been told of God in the Bible, did not know who made the earth or the sky, nor what punishment would be given hereafter to wicked people who take false oaths. Christian people seem to forget what responsibility they have for the heathen growing up at their doors. Such a case as this will add some point to M. C. Anderson's effort to have a special bishop appointed for the various nationalities. But perhaps a good part of the lesson belongs to Protestants.

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50 dozen Ladies' Handkerchiefs, very nobby style, black with colored spots and figures, worth 25c, marked down to 12c.

These bargains in both Ladies' and Gents' Handkerchiefs will be put on sale during the week. This will be a good time to lay in a stock of Handkerchiefs.

A NAPKIN SALE.

Wonderful Values.

50 doz. 5-8 all-Linen Napkins at 49c per doz., the real value 75c per doz.
25 doz. 5-8 all-Linen Napkins at 75c per doz.; would be cheap at \$1.
20 doz. 5-8 all-Linen Napkins at \$1 per doz.; sold regularly at \$1.35.
40 doz. fine Bleached Damask Napkins, \$1.25, value every time at \$1.63.
60 doz. large-size fine Satin Damask Napkins, \$1.49, new pattern, worth \$1.75 per doz.
35 doz. Super Satin Damask Napkins, \$1.98, regular value \$2.50.
17 extra large and heavy Damask Napkins \$2.25 per doz., usual stock price \$2.75.

These goods are of the very best of their respective kinds, and the reductions named are absolutely correct in every instance. This is a great opportunity.

A Great Sale of Books!

On Monday and Tuesday we shall sell at the Bargain Table at the main door 2,500 Beautiful Cloth-bound Books, standard and popular works by various celebrated authors, many of which have never before been published in a cheap edition. The price will be

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THE MILLINERY SALE.



Thousands have visited it and benefited thereby. There's bargains left for thousands more. All our new and stylish straws out down to one-third price. Hats and bonnets that sold freely at 45c down to 13c at 55c down to 19c at 60c and 65c down to 23c at 70c to \$1 down to 29c. Not a single old or undesirable style amongst them. All our Trimmed Millinery marked down to half or less, oftener less. The flower stock cut in half. Such reductions right in the heart of the season are unusual.

SUMMER GARMENTS

FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.

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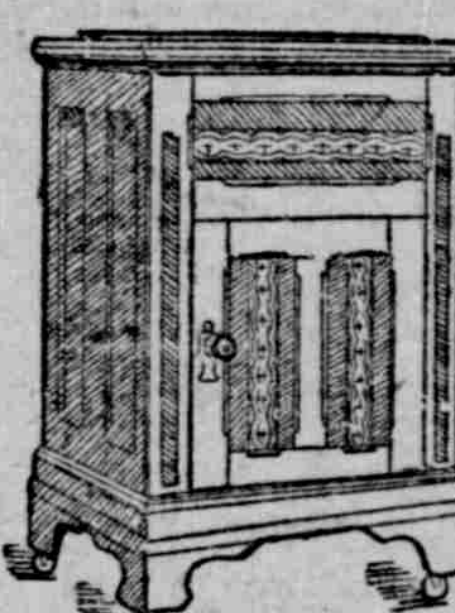
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A large line of Silk Waists, the best shapes and makes, at \$5, \$5.75, \$7, \$8.50 to \$20 each.

Ladies' White Suits in a great variety of new styles, \$5 to \$22 each.

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16-inch wheel.....\$1.95
20-inch wheel.....2.20
24-inch wheel.....2.45
26-inch wheel.....2.75
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Iron axle Express Wagons, 79c.

Steel wheel Express Wagons, \$1.39.

Girls' Tricycles, the best kind—

22-inch wheel.....\$6.75

26-inch wheel.....7.75

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